## THE NATIVE AMERICAN.

Irish agitator, under the impression that enough had already been said to convince the world that and in January, 1825, I found it necessary to institute he is a despicable man. So obnoxious has he become even to those of whom he vauntingly prethe allegations preferred against me.

There were five persons of them indicted at the sesing in Dublin, the city represented by him in sustain those imputations, and the attorney of Lady West-Parliament, held to consider the "combination" law, he was hissed by that assembly and denounced as the "big beggar-man," "traitor," and otherdignation and contempt.

classes, both in the Exchange and in the streets, that he was obliged to retire into the chamber of

The foregoing remarks are made up from a detailed account of the meeting as published in the Warder (a Dublin paper), confirmed by the following notice of the Register (another paper of under these suspicious circumstances, by Mr. O'Con that city.) We also publish the address of Lord nell's own act. I might, to be sure, have resisted it; but I could hardly have been expected to take so decided a Westmeath to the electoral body of Dublin, from the Edinburgh Evening Post, by which we are jury. Judge Vandeleur, however, who was trying the

of his political road, or at least is likely to be thrown off the track to the British Parliament. How has the mighty (humbugger) fallen!!

From the Morning Register.

We blush to record the fact that Mr. O'Connell, the representative of our city, passed from the Exchange to the Chamber of Commerce under the guardianship of a strong body of police! We do not say because we cannot to our minds the possibility of the thing, that Lad Mr. O'Connell passed onward alone and unprotected he would have suffered personal violence. But such was the fury with which he was pursued, so frightful the yells with which he was followed within and without the walls of the Exchange, that grounds were given for the pre-caution taken by his friends.

LORD WESTMEATH AND MR. O'CONNELL.

(From the Dublin Evening Mail.) TO THE ELECTORAL BODY OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN

Clonyn, Castletowndelvin, Aug. 11.

Many of you will have seen the covert personal attack which was made upon me in the House of Commons on Monday last by one of the sitting members for your city, Mr. Daniel O'Connell. The Parliamentary report in the newspapers contains it. If I show you, and I think I can do it in a short space, that he has used his privilege of a seat for the city, in this instance, where no public end was to be answered, for the purpose of making a wanton and the purpose of making a wanton was to be answered, for the purpose of making a wanton and the purpose of making a wanton was to be answered, for the purpose of making a wanton and the purpose of making a wanton was to be answered, for the purpose of making a wanton was to be answered, for the purpose of making a wanton was to be answered, for the purpose of making a wanton was to be answered was to be answered to the purpose of making a wanton was to be answered with what would be asked with what motive do 1 now charge Mr. O'Connell for taking the step he did. I am dealing Mr. O'Connell for taking the step he did. I am method to do it. It was, towards method to do it. It was to be answered, for the purpose of making a wanton and unmanly attack upon me, I conceive he has by this act, if he had by nothing else, disentitled himself to ex-pect the support of any man of common honesty, or, in-it is eminently in consonance with the nature of the man. pect the support of any man of common honesty, or, indeed, enduced with the ordinary feelings of humanity; but the outrage is even aggravated by an assumed pretext of jealousy for the public money, which makes it the more detestable. I shall first observe that it appears his speech did not procure the support of any members, English, Scotch, or Irish. The motion was made to postpone the Scotch, or Irish. The motion was made to postpone the line of Cantain Viengles and of two officers of the 71st line of Cantain Viengles and of two officers of the 71st line of Cantain Viengles and of two officers of the 71st line of Cantain Viengles and of two officers of the 71st line of Cantain Viengles and of two officers of the 71st line of Cantain Viengles and of two officers of the 71st line of Cantain Viengles and of two officers of the 71st line of Cantain Viengles and of two officers of the 71st lines of the first line of Cantain Viengles and of two officers of the 71st lines of the first lines of Cantain Viengles and of two officers of the 71st lines of the first lines of Cantain Viengles and of two officers of the 71st lines of the first lines of Cantain Viengles and of two officers of the 71st lines of the first lines of Cantain Viengles and of two officers of the 71st lines of the first lines of Cantain Viengles and of two officers of the 71st lines of the first lines of Cantain Viengles and of two officers of the 71st lines of the first detestable. I shall first observe that it appears his speech did not procure the support of any members, English, Scotch, or Irish. The motion was made to postpone the third reading of the Pensions' bill to Tuesday, that the mover might, in the meantime, prepare a clause to place the Marchioness of Westmeath's pension in abeyance until my death. He, confessedly the most expert lawyer of the day, demanded, in form, twenty-four hours' delay to prepare a clause, which the most inexperienced M. P. could have composed on the moment—five short lines.

ild have composed on the moment-five short lines would have sufficed. But though he had time to turn in his mind the materials to blacken me in a well-considered speech, and to make references, he would have the house to believe it was not to make the speech he had risen, so much as to obtain twenty-four hours' postponement to do that which even a schoolboy could perform in five minutes. Well he knew that his clause would not be entertained, even Conneil (having had a knowledge of the existence of this pension ever since the papers were first printed in the early part of the session), has several months to ascertain the public grounds on which he should have moved currency, secured to her, and it is upon such a contingency that he proposes a pension should revive, which, until then, was to be abated—that is, now, while he states she is in comparative poverty, it was to be taken from her, and (in the interest of the public) to be given back in an event when she could not possibly want it. The in an event when she could not possibly want it. The hypocritet and he could not be ignorant of the fact of the existence of that jointure, for my title has been before him with a statement of incumbrances, and it is not in human nature that, meditating such a speech, the facts should not have recurred to his vigorous memory. But, finally, after having emitted his venom, he withdrew his finally, after having emitted his venom, he withdrew his be really fact, and that it was done for the assertion of a statement of the grown and it is not in his common blackguard. I cannot believe it. But if it is not in his properties and the properties of the properti

made such a personal attack upon me, as you will presently see. It is true I have with perseverance, to the utmost of my power, exposed in Parliament the pernicious effects on society of this bad man's influence upon the government of the country. In his tour of mischief through the north of England and Scotland, I was subby name, as a member of the House of Lords, to the compliment of his low-lived, vulgar abuse—since late Majesty to satisfy while the reform bill was in pro-then, also, in some of his speeches to the same distinc-gress, yet he did not make up his mind that matters were tion, and in such terms as no one who had been born and bred a gentleman could have stooped to use. I have had, therefore, the right and the leisure to analyse the vow in the royal presence then; but, for consistency's sake; Heaven from which the foul-mouth d hypocrite obtains this distinguished privilege might have been accorded his impunity; and I ask you, fellow-countrymen, whatever may be your political opinions, whether it is humanly the reviler of the Saxons for a quarter of a century, and god of peace, of justice, and of mercy, who knows no face at the court of the Queen of the Saxons—at the court measure in the indulgence of private malignity, when provoked by the offence of merely political opposition—out to offer an insult, in the presence of the Sovereign, who stops at nothing as far as his great talents, so hellishto every lady in England and every gentleman in Ireland, ly perverted, can enable him to go, to indulge in attacks by forcing the distinction of familiarity upon this vagaupon the private characters of political opponents?—If hond—upon the greatest trading liar that was ever train-not, then you have a well-defined coward for your mem-ed by the Jesuits or cursed by the earth—aye, upon the b.r. and I do not see how any other conclusion can be very pivot of treason and disaffection—upon the toster-arrived at. The miscreant has stepped beyond the sphere ing parent of perjury and Irish demoralization. I treat of ordinary men, merely by the force of his talents; it has it as a fable. fordinary men, merely by the lorce of his talents; it has of been by their legitimate use.

He has by fraud, perjury, and impudence, embodied a ystem to dequive property of its due share of representation for Ireland in the House of Commons, and to substant of Ireland in the House of Commons, and the Ireland in the House of Commons, and the Ireland Ire system to deprive property of its due share of represen-tation for Ireland in the House of Commons, and to substitute his own nominees (most of them not even qualifi-

ed), all for the avowed purpose of ulterior and endless ag- may entitle himself to appear again in the presence of his gression against the Protestant institutions of the country. Does it not behave every Protesiant who is not a geons who have to analyse that dishonored limb, the fool or a knave to resist him? It assumed as I, then, for amount of the defilement incurred, that his Royal High one have put my shoulder to the collar to do so, I am become a peculiar object of his vindictive hate, and, what is generated from so foul an example. The fate of Eagais more, of the never-sleeping malice of those ministers lité is pregnant with counsel against such like associa of peace, his fellow-laborers, the Roman Catholic priests, tions. of peace, his fellow-laborers, the Roman Catholic priests, for in every parish where I have property, they never suffer any, the slight st occasion to pass, which is afforded them, for promoting discension between me and my tenants; while their aliars are profuned by coaxing and threats to extract the money of my tenants, and the tenants of others, to put it into the pocket of this demoniac, that he may, vulture like, live in affluence, without industry, and continue to disturb the peace of society here, and proclaim to foreign nations the shame of Great Britain and of its administration, which permits such a musance to exist in its bosom, not only unabated, but nourished, for those purposes which no individual of the government collectively cannot deny, and of which it is convicted daily.

Steplow countrymen, electors, repudiate, the monster; if you be Roman Catholics, he cannot be a friend to our religion if he dishonors your country; if you be Protestant, he has planned your destruction. Send him back to Kery—the Kerry men have guaged him, and let these send the pettifoger to Parliament if they will.

Mr. O'Connell will possibly, however, inquire again that if he has not been long since on the felon scaffold, it is only because he lacked the courage; but remember, he has sent hundreds of others to an untimely end since his career began, and reflect also, that his black, brooding heart inevitably will deluge this island in blood, by setting man against man within it, unless it please Provitively cannot deny, and of which it is convicted daily, setting man against man within it, unless it please Provi

and decisions in the Ecclesiastical Courts in England, between me and the Marchioness of Westmeath, thus wantonly reviving before the public matters into which the public never inquire, except when before the tribu-We had concluded to diseard the subject of the have abstained from alluding to, because his own treache-

sions of Green Street, for conspiring by false evidence t meath was indicted for the same offence along with them.

Mr. O'Connell was one of my counsel. The trial lasted wo days. When near its conclusion, all my counse (they were five) were invited to leave the court, and to ced as the "big beggar-man," "traitor," and other-wise stigmatized in a manner manifesting great in-tend them. The case was nearly ready to go to the jury, and Mr. O'Connell then made the unprecedented propo-"So excited were the feelings of the working which I considered of more importance than my life, to sal came from himself. It was not made in concert that he was obliged to retire into the chamber of any other of my counsel, who are all now living, and can commerce to escape" the fury of the crowd, guarded by the police.

Sat came this final interest in the police any other of my counsel, who are all now living, and can contradict me if I mis-state it. One of them, the present Master of the Rolls, who, although it has been my lot to differ with him in politics, I owe it to truth to say, is an ornament to his country as a lawyer and a judge, openly opposed the proposal. His words to me, said in the his recommendation prevailed. The agent was enlarged, convinced that we had not before heard of the half of O'Connell's turpitude.

It appears that he has reached the terminus conviction of three perjured wretches from the dregs of society (for two were acquitted) who were mere tools in that infamous business; and when the result of that trial vas to be transferred and criticised by the Ecclesiastical Court in England, the moral effect of the acquittal of the agent was the white-washing of the principal; and thus Mr. O'Connell, against the conviction of every one who heard the trial, and who knew of the affair at the time, is now, in consequence of his own act, enabled to volun-teer to resuscitate this shocking affair, and to say in the House of Commons, that he may blacken me, "the lady is blameless." I never could have conceived the disas-trous effect which the step he had advised would have is blameless." had upon me. Had he but permitted the effect of what was actually performed and done to take place, the whole fabric of the matter which now gives Mr. O'Connell his xuitation would have been cast the other way The harges of cruelty (which could never stand the test of rial at common law, when the witnesses were examined viva voce, and their faces seen in the day light), when put to that ordeal would have been scouted out of court. is they have been laughed at by almost every one whom the process of time and other events have undeceived upon the subject. That this must have been the result could not have been hid from one of Mr. O'Connell's legal acumen; but I, little thinking that following his treach erous advice was to fasten nearly ten years' more litiga-tion upon me, wrote him a letter of thanks for doing mere-ly his duty as to the conviction of the rest.

Then I shall be asked with what motive do I now coundrelism in the turpitude of his political life since,

These three matters, selected from the annals of the infamous political life of the national incendiary, are my proofs of what the man is capable of.

would be so bold as to recommend to his Sovereign that a of such a thing.
Our illustrious Sovereign must be the first studiously

blinded as to the past history of the man, or such an ap-

motion. However, this is not the worst. Of all men principle, methinks it would have been more consistent existing, Mr. O'Connell is the very last who should have and generous in his royal highness to have taken some practical mode of showing his countenance to the object of it during one of the late reigns, because then Mr. Daniel O'Connell was struggling against the presumption of success in his project of dismembering and revolutionising these dominions. The dunghill demagogue had not assumed the garb of a courtier in the times of George IV. or of the late King; and although he "God blessed" his ripe for his appearance at Court in the late reign; there-fore, the salutation by hand could not well have happened tended, and cut off the hand which was so defiled, that h abused Sovereign and ni ce, and also learn from the sur-

from surrise to sanset. I come now to the next cause dence to open the eyes of our Sovereign to the mischief of Mr. O'Connell's everlasting shame, as connected with which is hatching by his contrivance, and to awaken you

"In every honest hand a whip, To lash the rascal naked through the world." have the honor to be, fellow countrymen, Respectfully, your well-wisher and ob't serv't, WESTMEATH.

[COMMUNICATED.]

I have seen an article extensively published in the papers, purporting to be a new discovery in the art of drawing teeth, by a man named Caldwell. It is said to consist in cutting a certain ligament at the neck of the tooth, by which process the tooth is so freed from its attachment o the socket as to be easily extracted with the finger and thumb. Not only so, but the tooth of a horse on which he had tried rugged instru- fresh water fish, they had been known to be taken ments—the mallet and chisel—(we suppose he prefered mortising to punching,) which was so intractable" that "no effort could withdraw it," became tractable and withdrew itself, as soon as the fortunate and happy discoverer cut the, ull They are delineated by Buffon, Humboldt, and the fortunate and happy discoverer cut the, till then unknown, ligament, which it appears unithen unknown, ligament, which it appears during the the tooth to its socket by a bond not to be severed with mallet and chisel. I should think of the lamas of South America, in which they with a chisel, would be sufficient to dissever any attachment, whose structure did not exceed in strength, muscle, ligament, cartilage, bone or any other tissue or constituent of the animal system.

This ligament must therefore be of a different nature from any I have ever seen or heard of as connected with man or beast, and ought to have a characteristic epithet prefixed to it, if for no other reason than to give importance to the discovery and secure an immortality to the discoverer. If the distinguished Dentist coincide with our view, we would suggest the propriety of designating it the adamantine ligament. Physick, for discovering the efficacy of epispastics in checking the mortification of soft parts which succeeds inflammation-Jenner, for discovering the prophilactic power of vaccination against small-pox-Harvey, for discovering the circulation of the blood-all are thrown into the shade by the enviable discovery of this learned Dentist.

I will speak one serious word on a subject which deserves nothing but redicule. To refute this ridiculous pretension, it is only necessary to refer to the jaw bones of the dry skeleton, and it his credential letters as Chargé d'Affaires of the will be seen that, although the cavity is enlarged King of Sweeden and Norway, and was suband the tooth diminished by the total absence of the lining membrane yet many of the minished by the total absence of President. the lining membrane, yet many of the grinders are so firmly fixed as to defy the power of the finger and thumb, and that the fangs of some teeth diverge so widely as not to admit of extraction without doing sieles as not to admit of extraction John Marshall, from Liverpool, (direct,) and from other without doing violence to the tooth or socket, sources, a large assortment of the above articles, of the while others converge, grasping a portion of bone. while others converge, grasping a portion of bone, which must necessarily be broken away before and Tea Sets, &c. which, with his former stock, make the tooth can come out. These are facts, known to many, to which every anatomist will testify.

This dentist may possibly have skill in drawing to this dentist may possibly have skill in drawing to this pretensions to the pretension to the pret teeth. It is not because his pretensions to this rally, assuring them that nothing on his part shall be alledged discovery can result in harm to those who undergo his operations, that we have drawn him before the public in a different attitude to that which he placed himself in; but because it is our duty to detect, expose and denounce all such arrant pretensions, and this we pronounce to be an audacious imposture. TOOTH ACHE.

From the N. Y. National Banner.

Ireland now knows to be true? Did he not, in the hearing of Captain Vignolles and of two officers of the 71st regiment, now ready to substantiate the fact, in a speech at Carlow, thus deliver himself:—

"Men of Carlow, are you ready? (Aye, aye.) I am the last man to recommend the shedding of one drop of blood; but we have tried every means of attaining our just rights, and they have failed. We have no course left now but that which I have hitherto deprecated—the shedding of blood; blood must be shed."

And he has had the impudence since to try and extricate himself by a brazen denial, and nothing else.

These three matters, selected from the annals of the inreceived from our Government the signal favor of even a schoolboy could perform in five minutes. Well he knew that his clause would not be entertained, even if prepared and proposed; and he was just as well aware that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would not stop the progress of the Pensions' bill tor such a purpose. The debate shows it. But farther, the proposition that Mr. O'Connell had sketched was to abate the pension during my life, and that it should be revived if Lady Westmeath should survive me. Now, if it had been a wish to effect a saving of the public money that actuated him, Mr. O'Connell (having had a knowledge of the existence of this pension ever since the papers were first printed in the having his son selected for education at West had the option of stepping in upon the judicial bench. I the sons of our revolutionary heroes and those cannot credit it to be possible that any British minister heroes of the last war who fought for the country in the matter. The slightest disposition to inquire would have enabled him to know that, in the event of my death, Lady Westmeath has a jointure of 1.3000 a year, Irish of such a thing. those claimed by its enemies and foreigners. We, shall not now make any comments on this pointment could never happen. Lord Melbourne is not, in my opinion, a man to go that length, or, on the other hand, to admit that any mere expediency could justify such an experiment on the public endurance. policy of our American administration, but leave the fact and all the inferences to be drawn from cans, begging them not to forget it in a hurry. "Be ye men and suffer such dishonor."

Incidents at the 12th Ward Polls .- As much as we see of foreign influence in this city, one would hardly suppose that our citizens could VERY FINE IRISH LINENS.—50 pieces very supe submit to the insults and outrages committed on their persons and rights so daringly committed in the 12th Ward during the three days of our last lection. Native citizens were in deagar of he election. Native citizens were in danger of being killed on the spot by the infuriated mob; nor Nov. 8-8t. were the lives of our respectable adopted citizens in less danger, as was seen by the attempt to our readers have noticed the designs of a murderous set upon the life of Mr. Edmonds; in pursu-Henry Erben, a worthy citizen, and formerly Assistant Alderman of the 6th Ward, who barely escaped with his life. A number of our respecable citizens were knocked down and sadly beaten and to perform this more effectually and a la opposite the Centre Market, have opened an entire fresh mode, as practised among the rowdies across the was brought to the polls for their special use on the most favorable terms. the occasion. Numerous other affairs came off here which we shall notice hereafter, simply adding by the way, that there is but one course for our peaceful citizens of the 12th Ward to pursue. [ N. Y. National Banner.

Important Correspondence .- Admiral Bazoche, of the French Blockading Squadron off
Mexico, in reply to an inquiry of Lieut. Comdt.
Farragut, of the U. S. ship Erie, says, under date
of August 28.

BRADLEY & CATLETT. of August 28:

The vessels that presented themselves before the ports of the Gulf of Mexico before the notification were warned off; but now that the notification had been made to your Government, and s known in the ports of the Union, it is evident that all vessels that present themselves have the intention to force the blockade, and in such case will be detained until the decision of the Govern ment shall be known .- N. Y. Star.

A rare Fish .- At the meeting of the Zoological society, held on Tuesday, a living electrical this transaction, if anything could shame so abandoned a also to your confidence abused by this thoroughly profile eel was exhibited by a gentleman named Porter,

villain. He has in his speech referred to certain suits gate adventurer. If this happens, we may yet hope to the only one ever brought to this country or to Europe alive. It was taken in the river Amazon, in South America, and had been four months with out having any sustenance but fresh water. Mr Porter stated that he had known them to live three years in this State. The electric stroke of this animal was most extraordinary. On the passage it gave several shocks through the barrel in which it was kept. Its power has greatly decreased in a cold climate; but if it were placed in a temperature of 75 or 80 degrees, it would recover its force. So powerful is the electric stroke of this species, that it is said two fine horses were once killed by the shock given by one whilst watering in a river. The weight of this one might be about seven would be as incompatible with the state of his health, nounds, and it was nearly four feet in length. Dr. Backman said that, although it was certainly a was so severe that his arm was quite benumbed. swarm .- Phila. Chronicle.

> Native Pearls .- We have just been shown, by Doctor Feuchtwanger, a large sized and most Doctor Feuchtwanger, a large sized and most beautiful native pearl, of a perfectly spherical torm, and a slight tinge of rose color, weighing no less than five and five-sixteenths of carats, which would be worth in England \$140. It was taken that the Episcopalians of the United States would like to see a press established at this great centre of moral influences displaying the ensires of the Gospel, and inscribed from an oyster from the beds in the Delaware riverse. Also, two others, of a still more white and with the motto of that Church which was built upon the

beautiful color, and equally exact in sphericity, from the same quarter. We shall probably at this rate soon have Pearl Banks and Pearl Divers on her bulwarks, and battering down the walls of other sothe Delaware.

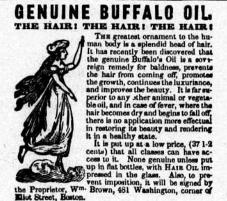
A Relic of the Revolution .- Mr. James Buri man, aged 81, a hoary-headed veteran, and one of the Boston Tea Party, appeared yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas, to file an affidavit for a U. S. pension.

On Friday last, (16th inst.,) the CHEVALIER DE NORDIN delivered to the SECRETARY OF STATE

wanting to give satisfaction. A good assortment of Common Ware, suitable for gro-

P. S.—First quality Stone-ware, at the factory prices, Pipes in boxes, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Waiters, Bri-tannia Ware, German Silver, &c. Lamps of almost all descriptions, and Lampwicks and Glasses

GENUINE BUFFALO OIL THE HAIR! THE HAIR! THE HAIR!



HANCY GOODS 20 pieces figured Gro de Naps and Rept. Silks plain Poult de Soie do Gro de Naps 3-4 Italian Lutestrings, black 5.4 black and blue-black Lustrings blue-black Poult de Soie do. Gro de French Bombasin Gro de Afrique Silk Surge plain and figured Satins figured do for evening dress 2 cartoons French Work Collars do Black Lace Veils 20 dozen linen cambric Hdkfs

5 do fancy Scarfs and Hdkfs Nov 10-3t A. W. & J. E. TURNER. rior Linens, just received by BRADLEY & CATLETT. Nov. 9-3t

cheap, as we are desirous of reducing our stock.

Nov. 8-8t. BRADLEY & CATLETT. NOTICE.—COPARTNERSHIP.—R. W. BATES.

destroy the Superintendent of Roads. Most of our readers have noticed the designs of a murder-HARKNESS, for the purpose of carrying on the Tailor. ing business in all its various branches, at his old stand Pennsylvania avenue, First Ward, next door to Dr. Howing him (as they supposed) for a great distance, hurling brickbats and stones at his head all the way. The person pursued happened to be Mr. to order in the most fashionable style Nov. 10-6t BATES & HARKNESS.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.—The subscribers hav-ing taken the store formerly occupied by P. H. Borland, on Pennsylvania Avenue, between 8th and 9th sts. stock of Seasonable Dry Goods, to which they would water, a wagon load of shilalas, we understand, particularly invite the attention of purchasers, as having was brought to the polls for their special use of

A. W. & J. E. TURNER.

ABLE DIAPERS-50 pieces 8-4 Barnsley Diapers
20 do 10-4 very heavy and very cheap
Also, 100 Table Cloths of fine Diapers
Nov. 17. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

MORUS MULITICAULIS TREES.—The su scriber has for sale a few thousand genuine Morus Multicaulis Trees, well grown and of mature wood. Those Nov. 3. near Seven Buildings.

ADIES' CLOAK CLOTHS .- We have opened to

day-10 pieces Olive cloths for ladies 10 do Green 10 do Brown 10 do Invisible Green

10 do Blue

10 do Black do The above cloths will be sold unusually low by BRADLEY & CATLETT.

PROPOSALS For publishing in the city of Washington a weekly news-paper, to be devoted to the interests of Religion and LITERATURE, to be called

THE METROPOLITAN CHURCHMAN REV. PHILIP SLAUGHTER, EDITOR.

WHEN a Minister of the Lord Jesus Christ ceases to preach the Gospel, a decent respect for the opinions of the Church and the world requires that he should declare the causes which impel him to take this step. In the present case the Editor was arrested in his ministerial functions by the hand of disease, and his voice hushed by the precent of the physician. He is driven, therefore by the precept of the physician. He is driven, therefore, by an imperious necessity to do something for the sup-port of his family. Shall he go back to the world and re-sume his secular pursuits? Most secular occupations

The only alternative, then, is to adopt that mode of life which is most kindred to his profession, and which, next to the living voice of the preacher, seems to be the fifty miles at sea, near Charleston, and were call-ed by the negro fishermen "the devil." He once the happiness of his creatures. In his judgment a relihad a shock from one in latitude 31° 30', which gious press is that instrument—the press being confessedly one of the mightiest levers that moves this moral world. He has chosen Washington as the locality of this press mighty moral influences for evil or for good. Every in-terest in the country is beginning to appreciate the importance of this fact. Newspapers, magazines, and painphiets, expressing every variety of opinion, in politics, morals and religion, are daily going forth as missionariesfoundations of the Apostles and Prophets, was cemented with the blood of a glorious army of martyrs, and which ieties, 'here shall thy proud waves be stayed '

The general design of this paper will be the advancenent of society in knowledge and religion; and to this end, the aid of various gentlemen, distinguished in the walks of literature as in the walls of the Church, has been

As to the peculiar view of the Editor in Religion, it is enough to say that he is a Minister of the Episcopal Church, and that it will be his continual aim to maintain that Church in her integrity, to exhibit, illustrate, and defend her distinctive features, and to hand her down to our children inviolate, as we received her from our lathers. PHILIP SLAUGHTER.

P. S.—This paper will contain a weely summary of such acts of Congress and other facts as are of public interest, and such notices and reviews of the current Literature of the day, as will not be unbecoming its religious professions.

TERMS .- Three dollars per annum, payable on delivery of the first number.

All Episcopal Clergymen who approve the design of this paper, are desired to act as its agents, or to procure agents for it in their respective parishes, desiring them to forward the names of subscribers to the editor at eorgetown, D. C.

Publishers throughout the country will confer a favor by copying the above.

THOMAS C. WILSON,

KEEPS at his Stable, near the corner of Thire stree week, or for any longer period. His terms are in stric compliance with the law of the Corporation, and his hack driven by careful obliging drivers. A person will alway be found at the stable to receive orders, and directions left will be cheerfully and promptly attended to. Families wishing to ride in the morning or evening can always be accommodated by making early application. T. C. Wilson has also for hire, a one horse New Jer-

sey built Buggy. The Buggy is covered. Gentlemen-wishing a first rate affair, are invited to call. Sept. 29-tf.

L ONG MERINO SCARFS.—We have just received 100 Long Scarts, (very fine, and will be sold great Also, 200 handsome shawls, very cheap.

Nov. 6—3t. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BEAVER CLOTHS-Opened to day-10 pieces very superior Beaver Cloths

Which will be sold low by the piece.
BRADLEY & CATLETT.

NGRAIN CARPETING .- 2,000 yards Ingrain Carpeting
50 very handsome tuft-d Rugs, just received by
BRADLEY & CATLETT.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED CHEMICAL CHLORIDE skin smooth and soit, removing chaps, pimples and blem-ishes, for the preservation of the teeth and gums, and the cure of offensive breath, for cleansing and healing sores and wounds, for preventing and curing cutaneous diseases, particularly in infants, for bleaching muslins and handcorchiefs, and for the removal of grease, paint, tar, &c. from clothing. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at my Pharma-

cy, near Seven Buildings; also for sale at many of the Drug and Fancy stores in Washington, Baltimore, and throughout the United States FLODOARDO HOWARD. August 11.







WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD -The The Passenger trains on this Road will daily start FROM WASHINGTON FOR BALTIMORE, At 6 o'clock, A. M. and at 4 1-2 o'clock, P. M. FROM BALTIMORE FOR WASHINGTON,

At nine o'clock, A. M. and at four o'clock, P. M. Passengers by the morning train, if proceeding westwardly, can connect with the Western train on the Baltimore and Obio rail road at the Relay house, reach Frederick in time for the Western stages that leave there at 12 o'clock, noon, or Harper's Ferry, in time for the evening frain to Winchester; while passengers travelling eastwardly are conveyed through to Philadelphia without unnecessary detention at Baltimore, reaching Philadelphia in time for the evening line to New York; and thus ecomplishing the journey from Washington to New York in one day.

Under no circumstances whatever can the train be delayed beyond the hour fixed for starting. It is, therefore, espectfully suggested that P. ssengers procure their tickets the previous evening; to enable them to do which, theoffice will be kept open till half past seven o'clock. By order, SAMUEL STETTINIUS, Agent.

> WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD,

TRANSPORTATION DEPOT, December 13, 1837. IT is respectfully made known that merchandise or a other commodities received at this Depot, for delivery in this city, or to be forwarded to Baltimore, or to points on the line of the road, will hereafter be subject to the

following regulations, of which those interested will lease take nonce.

1st, The freight and charges on all goods consigned to individuals in this city or its vicinity must be paid before

their removal from the Depot.

2d, Commodities offered for transportation must be distinctly marked, and be accompanied by a list, in dupli-cate, of the number and description of packages to be for-warded, the name of the consignee, and of the party for-

warding the same, otherwise they cannot be received. The Company will not be responsible for damages

arising from leakage or breakage, nor will they be responsible for damage alleged to have been received by any goods or commodities transported by them, unless the claim shall be made before the removal of the goods from the Depot. Further, if goods which shall have been transported on this road be not received or taken away by their consignates or away as the day of their been transported on this road be not received or taken away by their consigners or owners, on the day of their arrival at the Depot, the Company will not be responsible for or pay any claims for loss or damage which may be sustained by such goods; in other words, if goods, as above described, be permitted to remain in or on the cars, above the relivant or at the Depot one are more nights after. on the railway, or at the Depot, one or more nights after their arrival, they will remain so at the exclusive risk of the owners or consigners.

The hours for receiving and delivering goods will, un-til further notice, be from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. By order, SAMUEL STETTINIUS, Oct. 13.